

MEN NAMED AT CHICAGO PLEASE G.O.P.

Hughes and Fairbanks Nominated.

ONLY THREE BALLOTS.

Platform For Americanism and Preparedness.

FAVORITE SONS WITHDRAW.

Governor Whitman's Speech Nominating Charles Evans Hughes. Sketches of the Candidates For President and Vice President. Mr. Hughes' Letter of Acceptance.

Chicago, June 10. — Charles Evans Hughes of New York for president and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana for vice president, the men nominated by the Republican convention here, are greeted with approval by party members throughout the country. Each man has held high office, the former as governor of New York and associate justice of the United States supreme court and the latter as senator from Indiana and vice president of the United States. The latter held his former high office in the second administration of President Roosevelt, from 1905 to 1909.

From the time the first ballot was cast in the Republican convention and it was seen that Hughes had more votes than any of his rivals his selection was freely predicted. The end of the heated but not unduly prolonged fight came on the third ballot, when the New York man was chosen by a vote of 949 1/2, 494 being necessary for a choice.

Twenty Candidates Voted For. He had obtained 253 1/2 votes on the first ballot, taken in the evening of June 9, and on the second ballot, taken immediately thereafter, he gained 75, while Theodore Roosevelt, who had been feared by the Hughes men as his strongest opponent, mounted from 65 to 81. Besides these two, eighteen other candidates received votes on the second ballot, the total, twenty, being greater probably than ever before known in a national convention. Root, Burton, Cummins, Weeks and Fairbanks were the strongest of the twenty.



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

ty, besides the two leaders, and of these Root and Fairbanks polled each a greater vote than the former president.

The nomination of Justice Hughes by the Republicans came on June 10 after a night of conference and debate and suggested compromise. Just before the naming of Hughes by the Republicans and the nomination of Roosevelt by the Progressives the name of Senator Lodge was suggested by Colonel Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, but the Republicans were then determined to have Hughes, and the Progressives could see only one candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, whom they named.

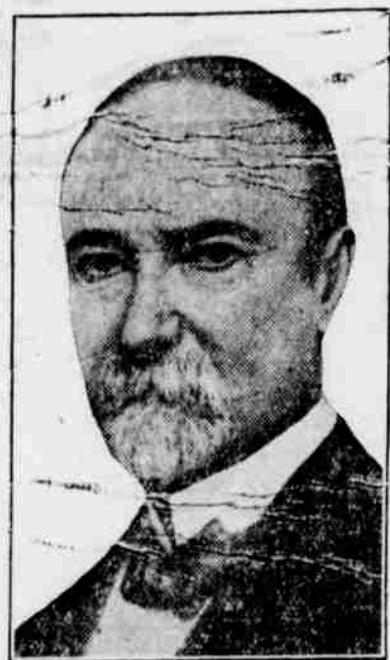
In his address as temporary chairman of the convention Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio outlined the Republican view of the issues and plead-

ed for healing of the differences which split the party in 1912. He referred to the policy of the present administration as one of "watchful waiting and wabbling warfare."

Career of Charles Evans Hughes. Just e Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States supreme court, nominated by the Republicans for president, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862. He first became generally known to the New York public in 1904, when as counsel for the gas investigating committee he wrung from officials of the gas and electric light companies a vast amount of information in a short time and surprised the politicians by his ability to grasp details of importance. He later was appointed counsel for the legislative insurance investigating committee and brought about important reforms in the insurance laws and made himself a national figure. He practiced law from 1884, when he was graduated from Columbia Law school. After his graduation from Brown university in 1881 he got an appointment as professor of Greek at Delaware academy. He was soon admitted into partnership by the late Walter S. Carter, whose daughter, Antoinette, Mr. Hughes married in 1888. He held a professorship at Cornell university for two years. In 1893 he entered into partnership once more with his father-in-law. He was nominated for mayor of New York city by the Republicans in 1905, but declined the nomination. He was elected governor of New York for two terms, from Jan. 1, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1908, and from Jan. 1, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1910. He was appointed by President Taft to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States and confirmed by the senate on the 24 day of May, 1910. He resigned the office of governor of the state of New York on the 6th day of October, 1910, and took his seat on the bench on the 10th day of October, 1910.

Mr. Fairbanks' Career.

Former Vice President Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, nominated by the Republicans, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union county, O., May 11, 1852. He was educated in the common schools of the



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

neighborhood and graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, O., in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and started practice in Indianapolis. In 1904 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for vice president and elected with Roosevelt as president. He was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1908 for the adjustment of the Canadian question and was chairman of the United States high commissioners. On Jan. 20, 1907, he was elected to the United States senate to succeed D. W. Voorhees, Democrat. He was re-elected from 1903 until 1909. He was mentioned for the vice presidency four years ago. His family consists of five children, four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Fairbanks died on Oct. 24, 1913. The daughter is the wife of Lieutenant Commander John W. Timmons of the navy. The eldest son is Warren C., the second Frederic C., the third Richard, the youngest Robert.

HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Hughes says: You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan consideration. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm protection upholding policies essential to our peace and security, and to that call in this crisis I cannot fail to answer, with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination. I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is more regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered immeasurably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken in regard to Mexico, a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered with consistency, and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens. Brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision. I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards

and to have these advanced, to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency, to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse to maintain firmly our rights as neutrals and fully performing our international obligations, and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism which is single and complete, whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed. We have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness, to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads.

We are devoted to the ideal of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding desire there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggressiveness, no lust for territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance.

We must have the strength which self respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency. Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest test will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound protective principles to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living.

I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another, but I shall undertake to meet it grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten. I have resigned my judicial office, and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

HOW HUGHES WAS NAMED.

In placing Charles Evans Hughes in nomination for president Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York said:

We are assembled here to name the standard bearer of the great Republican party. We are here to name a man who will substitute trained statesmanship for apprentice politics. We are here to select the next president of these United States. The national horizon is dark and troubled. From afar the lurid flashes of a world war remind us of our own citizens killed and our own flag insulted. To the south we see anarchy encroaching on our borders. At Washington the president waters and waits. Yet we must not think the task before us an easy one. The country is still at peace, and the maintenance of peace will be plausibly claimed by the Democratic party.

A form of property is in the land, and few perhaps recognize its temporary nature or pause to analyze its causes. The great war in Europe created unusual and temporary markets which stayed for the time the disaster otherwise sure to result from a Democratic tariff. If the devout prayers of all mankind be answered the frightful holocaust of war will end as quickly as it began, and the products of European labor will pour in upon us, undeterred by a tariff barrier.

A Nation "Proud to Fight." We must choose a man so great that he may bring home to the people a realization of the character of our temporary prosperity. We must choose a man so great that he may be able to lead us safely through the perils that will follow peace. We must choose a man so great that he may meet as a true American the supreme national issues of the hour and the future.

Our party is rich in men imbued with the true spirit of Americanism. Our party has ever believed that for the maintenance of these principles the nation should be ready, prepared and, should necessity call, "proud to fight."

We bring to you today the name of a man trained in battle for the truth, tried and found faithful in the administration of great public trusts, sterling in his Republicanism, free from the animosities engendered by factional strife, his private life above suspicion, his public life without a flaw, a great lawyer, an effective campaigner, an able executive, a true statesman, a learned jurist. He, above all others, combines the essential qualifications of a true leader in this crisis of the party and of the nation.

His searching, fearless and epoch making investigation into the management of our great insurance companies gave the people their first glimpse of his rare power, courage and idealism. When he was first nominated for governor of the Empire State so great was his hold upon the people that he was victorious, although every other candidate on the Republican ticket went down to defeat. His nomination here will carry with it absolute certainty of success in New York state.

Hughes on Preparedness. In his speeches he has shown his soundness upon the great question of national preparedness. He said: "We are devoted to the interests of peace and we cherish no policy of aggression. The maintenance of our ideals is our surest protection. It is our confident aim to live in friendship with all nations and to realize the aims of a free government—free from the interruptions of strife and the wastes of war. It is entirely consistent with these aims and it is our duty to make adequate provision for our defense and to maintain the efficiency of our army and navy. And this I favor."

No one can better express the fundamental doctrine which underlies our national defense. His principles are sound, Republican and patriotic. I need not dwell upon his recent career. Of his most recent patriotic services on the most august of the world's tribunals his magnificent utterances from the bench are the best monument.

We have seen him the man of action, the champion of the people, the idol of the electorate, the faithful public servant, the profound thinker on national issues. The great state of New York, through the lips of its governor, offers to the people and the party, to the voters of the party—not only to them, to the great nation—her son, her noblest and her best. I nominate as a Republican candidate for president of the United States Charles Evans Hughes.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

It Calls For Preparedness and Protection of American Rights.

Chicago, June 10.—Following is the platform adopted by the Republican national convention.

In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of states it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

Protection of American Rights. We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promise of their party, made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic president and the Democratic congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals, without fear and without favor. We believe upon a basis of equality, as well as the dignity and influence of the United States cannot be preserved by shifty expediencies, by phrasemaking, by performances in language or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

The present administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican presidents in accordance with American traditions is the best, as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexico. We deeply sympathize with the 15,000,000 people of Mexico who, for one year, have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered, and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self seeking, conscienceless agitators.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as a good friend to Mexico. We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens kind and open borders and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

Monroe Doctrine. We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America. We favor the continuation of Republican policies, which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines. We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. For in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and, if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippine which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Treaty With Russia.

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the president and congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of the kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

Protection of the Country.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate, but thorough and complete national defense, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our western or our eastern coasts. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

Tariff.

The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be re-

asonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Unsound wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark, but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased in spite of the fact that the inter-course with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues, of which we stand in such dire need, have been greatly reduced. Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to its passage, it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission, with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

Business.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of transportation and great corporations of the country. It puts its belief into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican congresses and presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and indirect competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very difficult from heretofore, and business abuses, no matter how honestly attained, are apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration.

Rural Free Delivery.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party because government owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Transportation.

Interstate and intrastate transportation has become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts, authority, embarrassment of operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation or, if necessary, through an amendment to the constitution of the United States will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

Economy and a National Budget.

The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources, in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service, call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic administration, of its shameless raids on the treasury and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple, businesslike budget system, to which we pledge our support.

Conservation. We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform.

The civil service law has always been sustained by the Republican party, and we renew our repeated declaration that it will be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic party has created since March 4, 1912, 30,000 offices outside of the civil service law at an annual cost of \$44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

Territorial Matters.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws.

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education, the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of congress, and an accident compensation law covering all government employees. We favor the collection and collation of

der the direction of the department of labor of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Suffrage.

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith of government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country and, above all things, to keep the faith.

ROOSEVELT MAY NOT RUN AGAIN

Progressives Renominate Leader But He Declines.

LETS COMMITTEE DECIDE.

Chicago, June 10.—Not altogether dissimilar to the Republican convention, the Progressives, meeting in Chicago at the same time, opened their convention with the leaders well in control of the assemblage. More enthusiasm, however, was in evidence, with cheering aplenty. When Victor Murdock of Kansas, committee chairman, called the delegates to order he was loudly cheered. Raymond Robins, the temporary chairman and afterward made permanent chairman, sounded the keynote for Americanism and preparedness.



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and the convention became unmanageable for a time. But when the speaker in the course of his address mentioned "the foremost private citizen of the world, Theodore Roosevelt," there was no controlling the pandemonium. For ninety-three minutes the cheering continued.

Later, when he was nominated, after the Republicans named Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt sent the following statement from Oyster Bay: "I am grateful for the honor you confer on me by nominating me as president. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination, but if you prefer it I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes' statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interests of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied they can so notify the Progressive party, and at the same time they can confer with me and determine on what other action we may deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country."

When the platform was submitted, which strongly advocated Americanism, preparedness, protection and woman's suffrage, the convention appointed a harmony committee to confer with a similar Republican committee. Efforts to get together, however, failed, the Progressives insisting on Roosevelt, despite Roosevelt's own suggestion that the Progressive and Republican nominate Henry Cabot Lodge. As soon as Hughes was nominated by the Republicans the Progressives named Roosevelt for president and John M. Parker for Vice President.

John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominated for vice president by the Progressive convention in Chicago as a running mate for Theodore Roosevelt, had been prominent in the activities of the party since its organization.

Mr. Parker is a business man of New Orleans in the cotton business and is a planter himself. Mr. Parker was formerly a Democrat. In 1912 he was considered for the vice presidential nomination of the Progressives, but the honor fell then to Governor John of California.